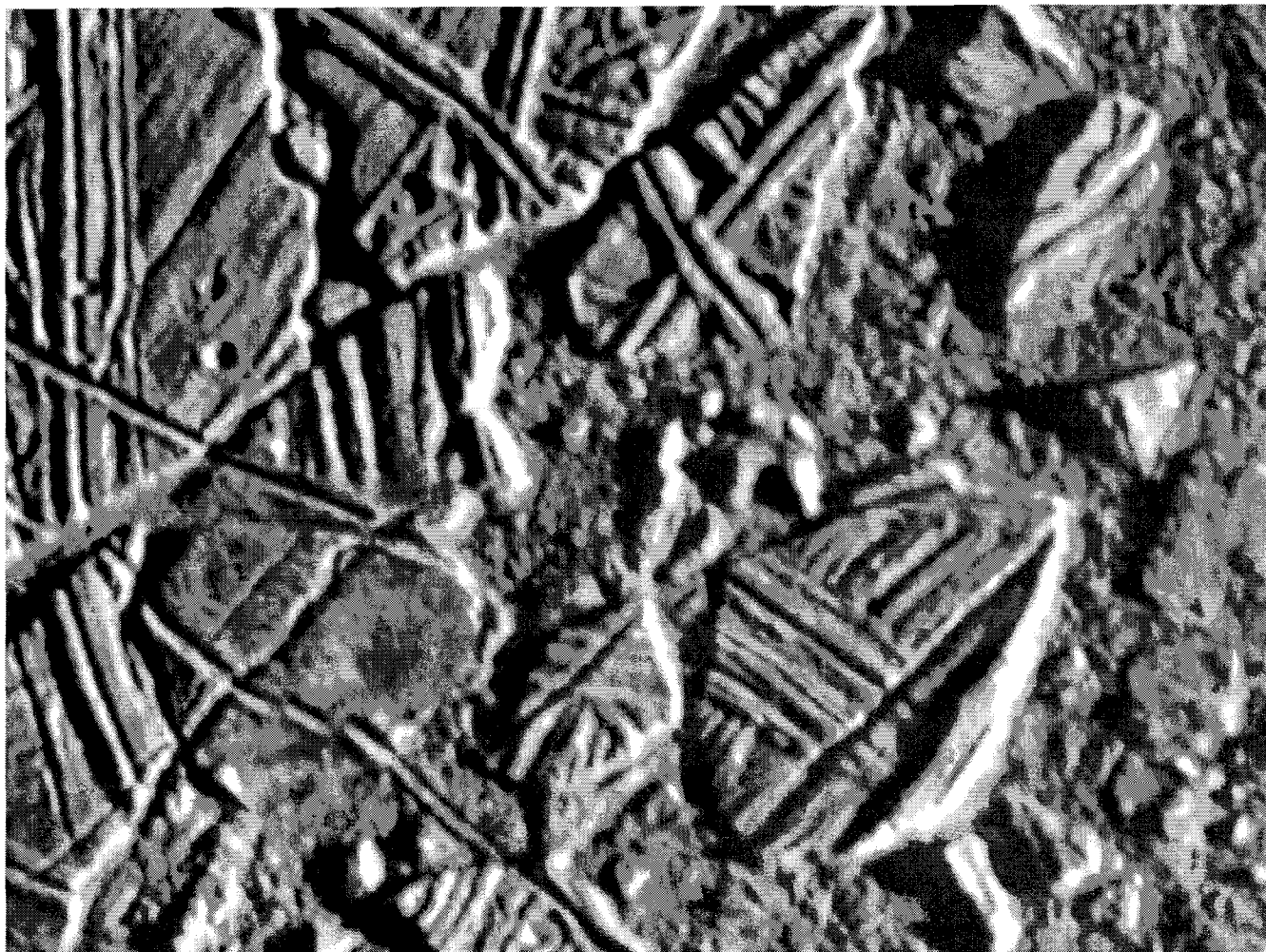




**JPL SUBGLACIAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENTS IN ROBOTICS
AND INSTRUMENTATION SUPPORTING A EUROPA OCEAN
EXPLORATION MISSION**

**FRANK CARSEY
&
A. LONNE LANE
JPL**

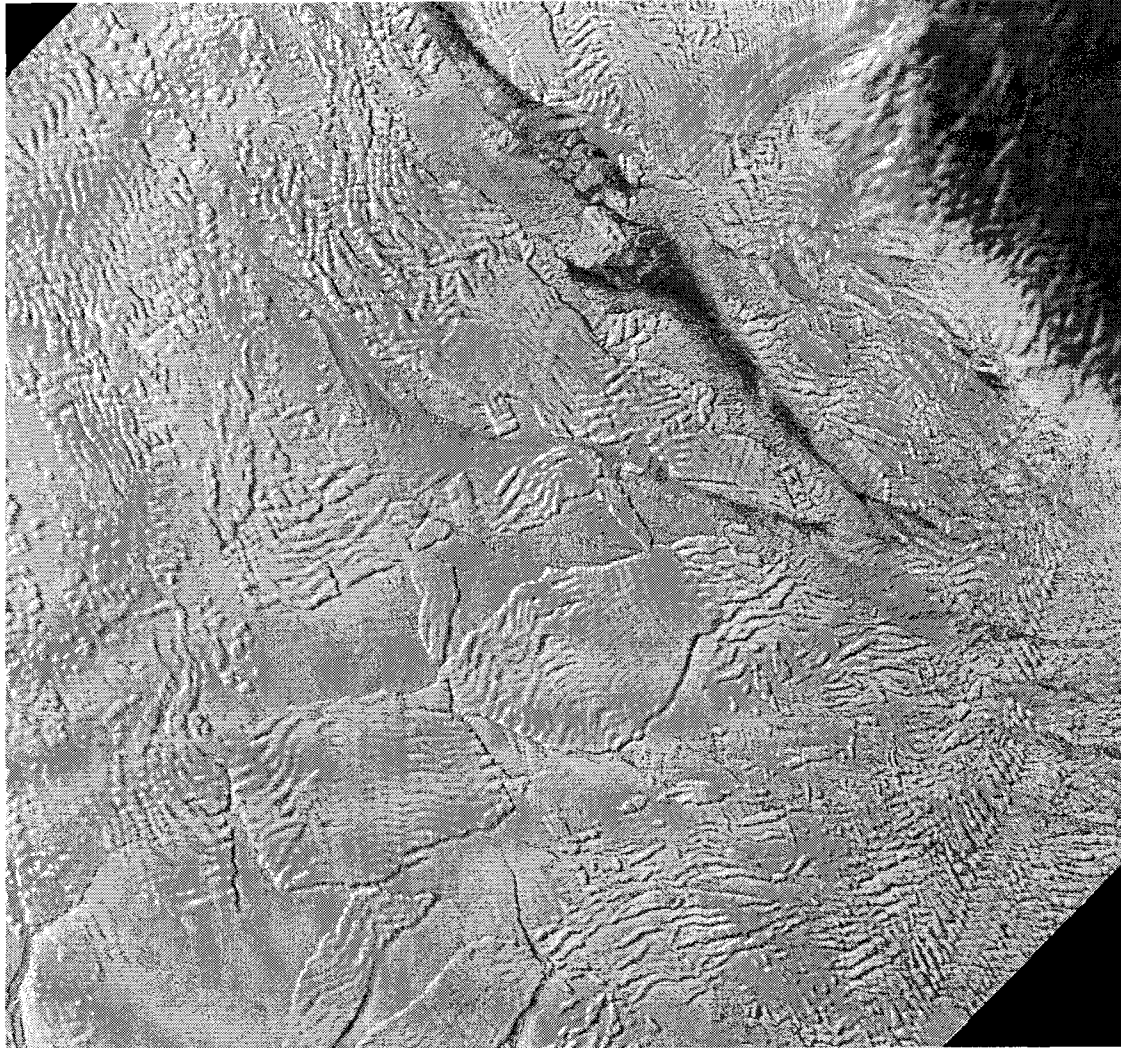
**The Europa Chaos Region Provided Key
Motivation for Earth Scientists to Look
at Europa**



Sea Ice Cakes



Antarctic Ice Shelf SAR Image



Thus: A Sea-Ice Person looks at a Europa Mission**From Galileo Data**

Astonishing Results

Integrated Data Set Points to Ocean a Few Km's Beneath Surface

Chemical Data of Surface Has 100 km Variability

Thus, No "Easy" Mission Answers Key Questions

Surface Study Requires Long Traverse In Hostile Conditions

Ocean Exploration Requires Deep Subsurface Mobility

Our Decision: Focus on the Ocean and Adjacent Ice**Crucial Technology Issues:**

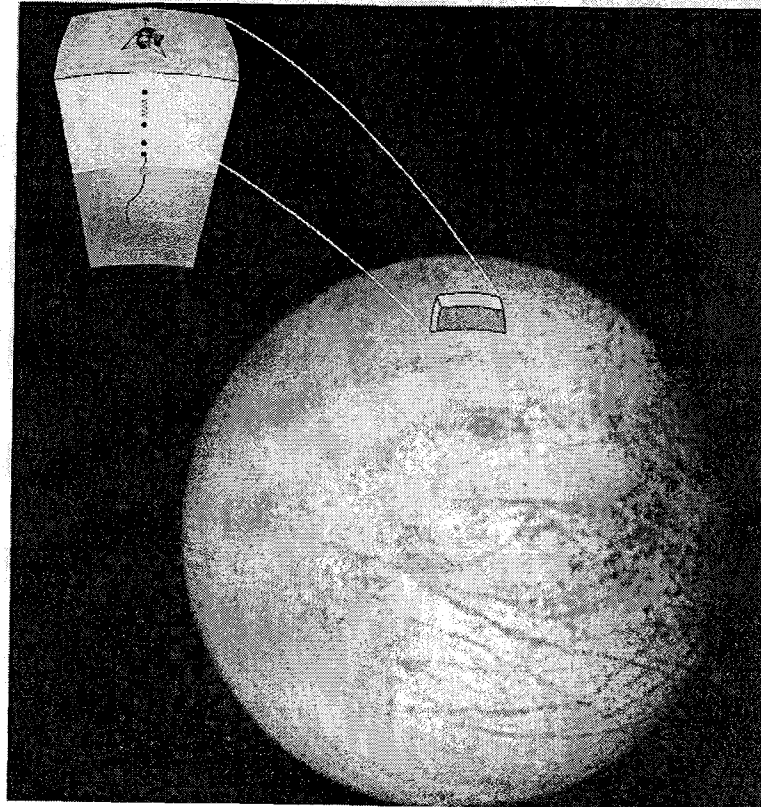
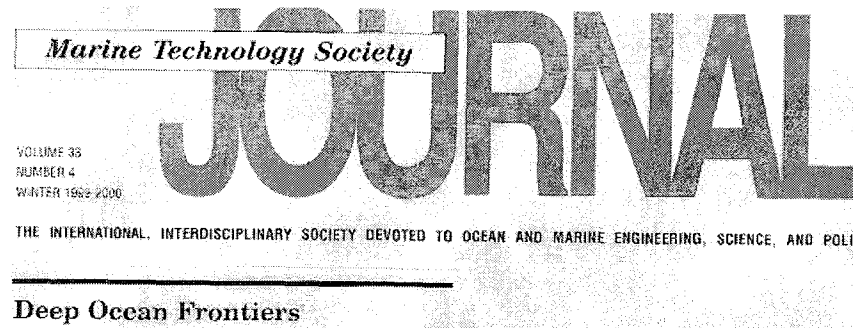
Planetary Protection--Modest Progress

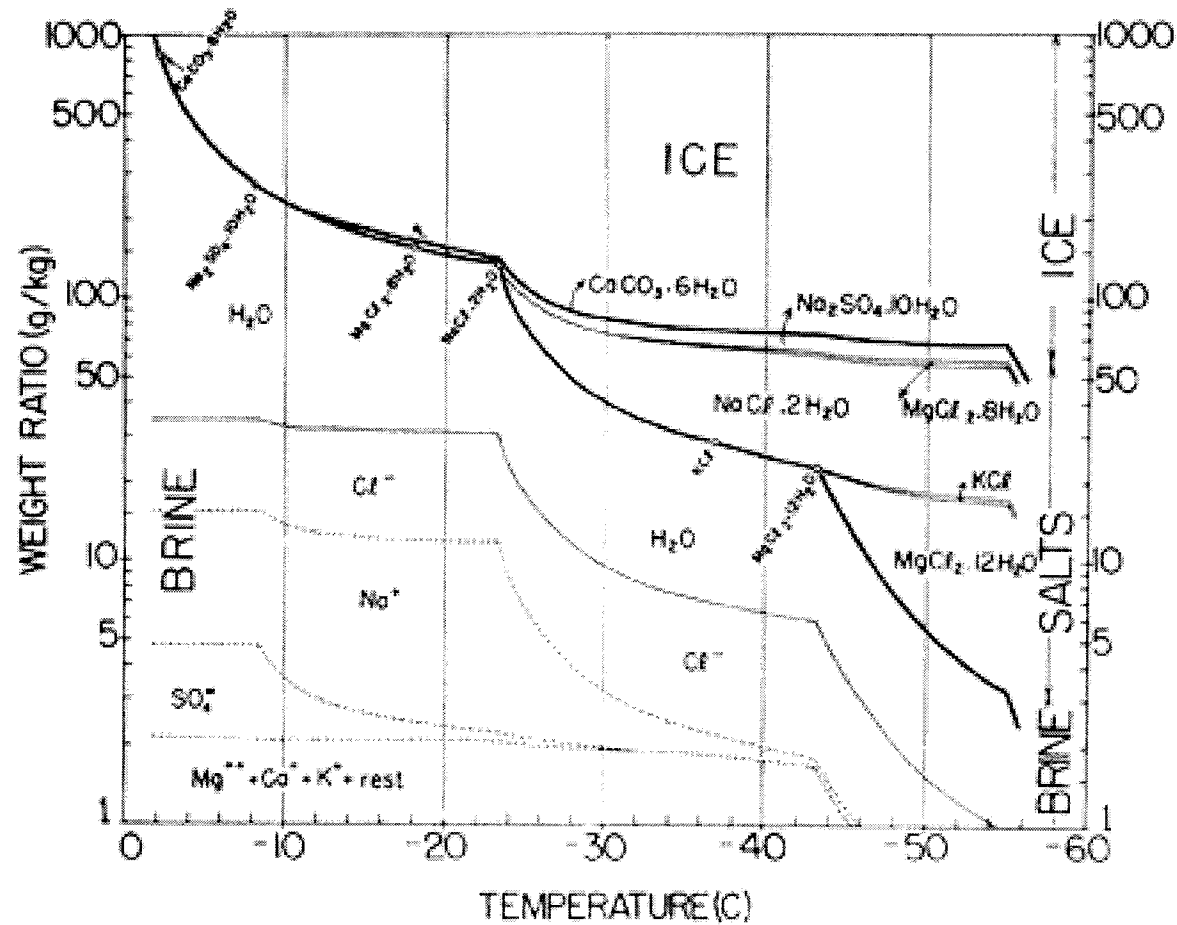
Subsurface Mobility/Instrumentation--2 Projects

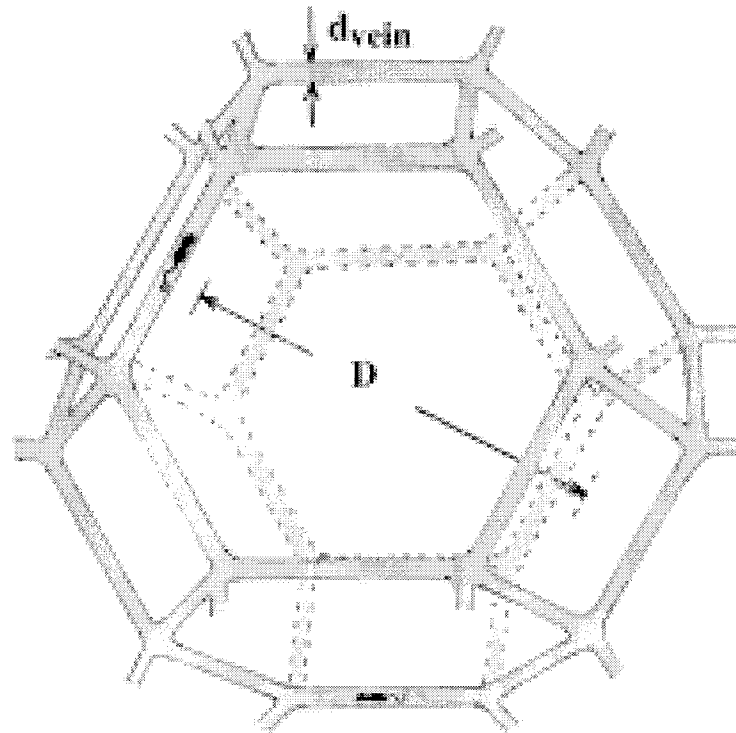
Surface-Based Survey--One Concept in Development

Communication--Scant Progress

Scientific & Operational Autonomy--Scant Progress







Ice Grains, 0.5 mm to 10 cm diameter, are bounded on triple junctions by brine/hydrated salt inclusions

ICE AS A THEME FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Ice Has Properties That Make It Highly Interesting In Studies on Earth, Mars, Europa, Callisto, Titan...

In-Situ and Basal Processes Are Particularly Relevant--

- Higher Temperatures Than Surface Ice

- Access to Minerals And/or LH₂O

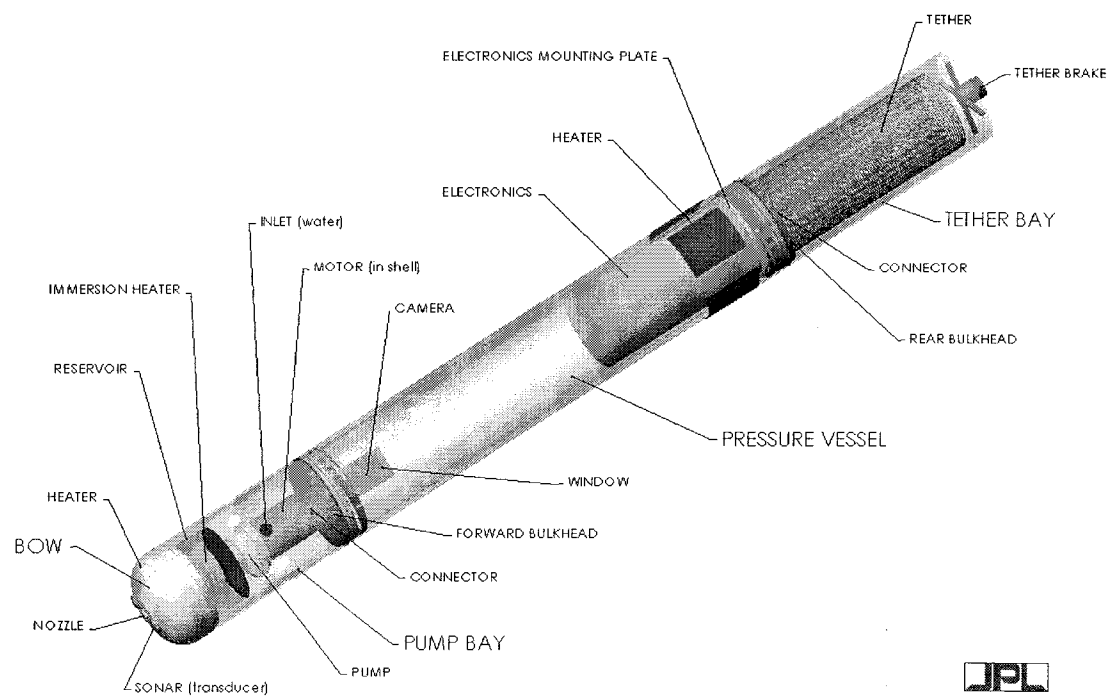
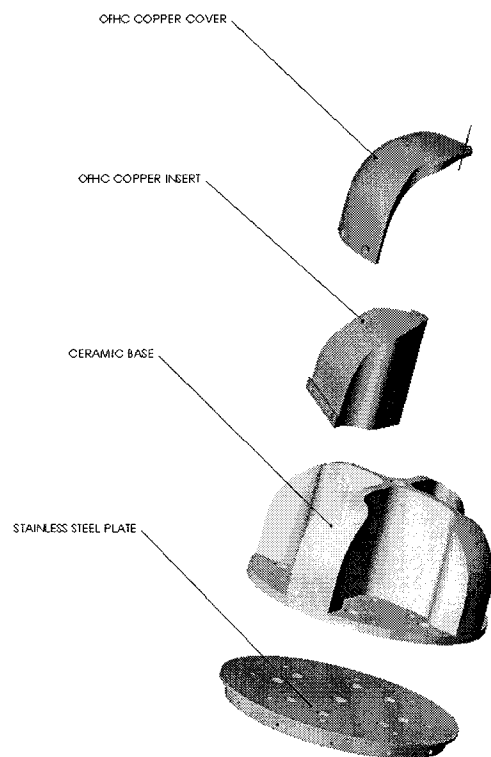
- Protection From Harmful Radiation, Chemistry

Exploration of Basal Regime Requires Technology Development: Access, Pressure, Communications, etc

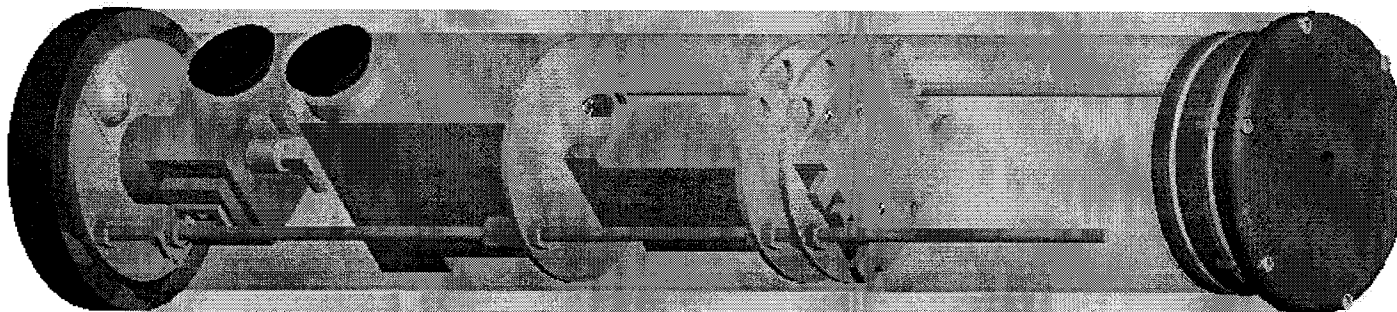
This Development Has Elements Common to Other Science and Engineering

Planetary Preparation Can Be Partnered With Useful Science and Development

Baseline Design



Ice Camera Probe
Caltech-JPL West Antarctic Basal Ice Study



Hydrothermal Vent (Deep Water) Probe

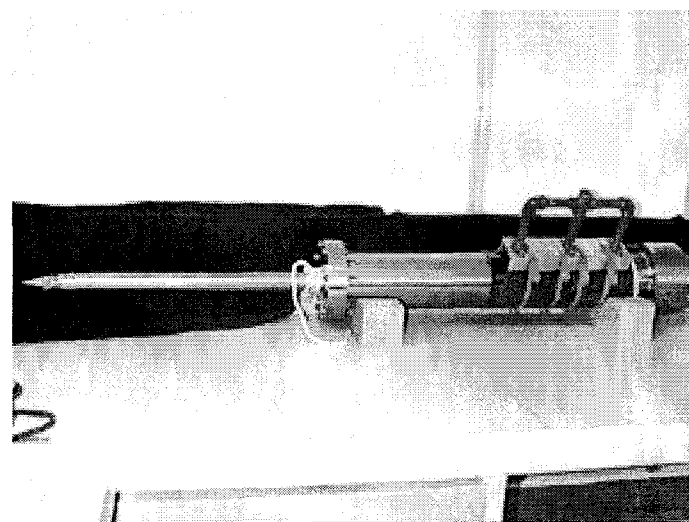
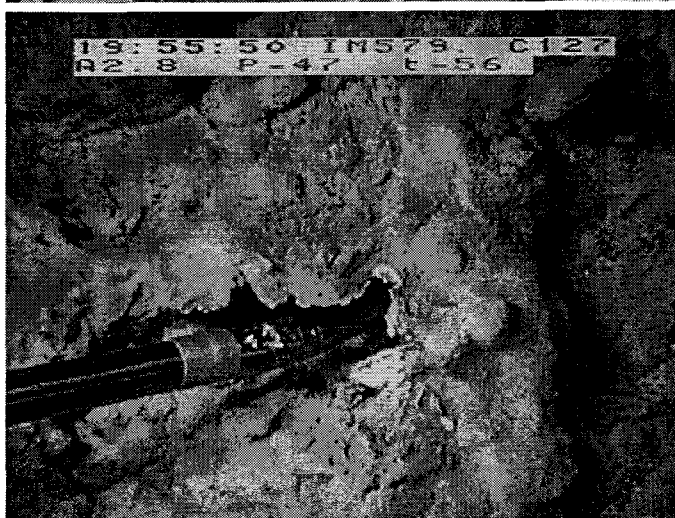
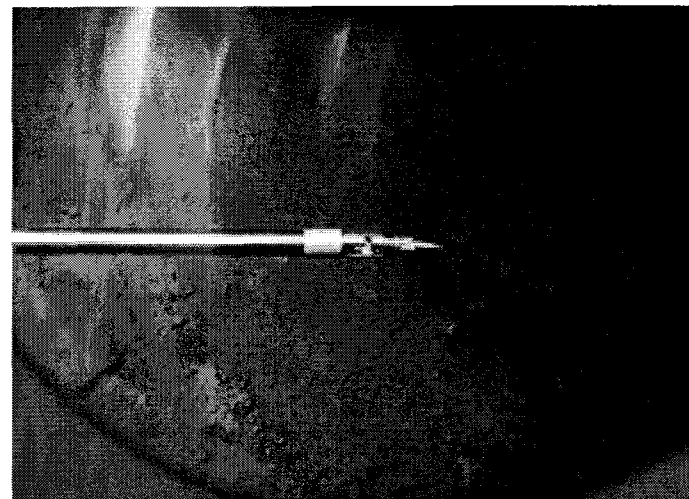
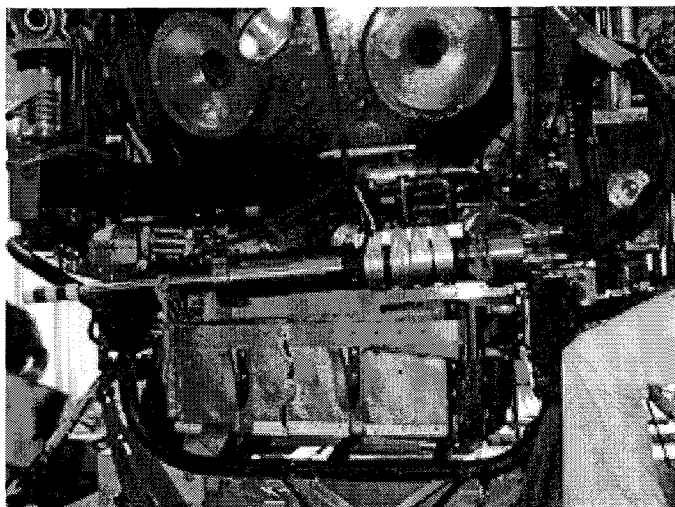
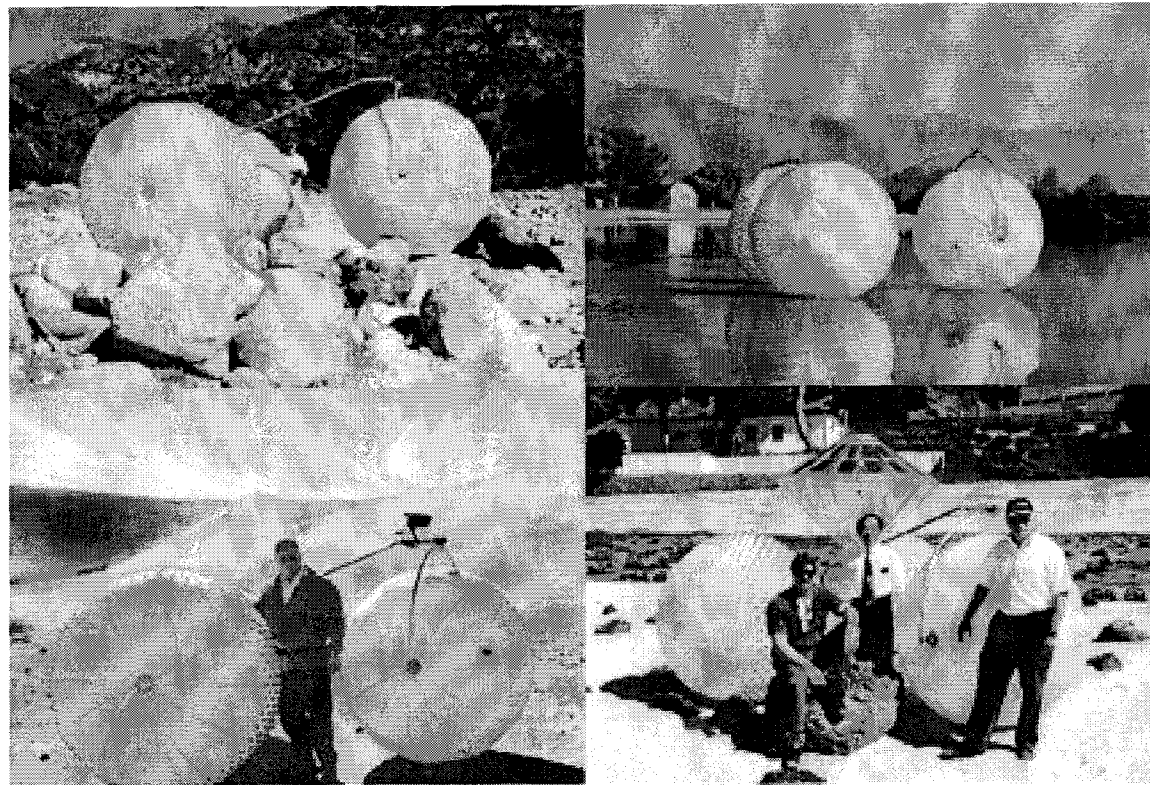
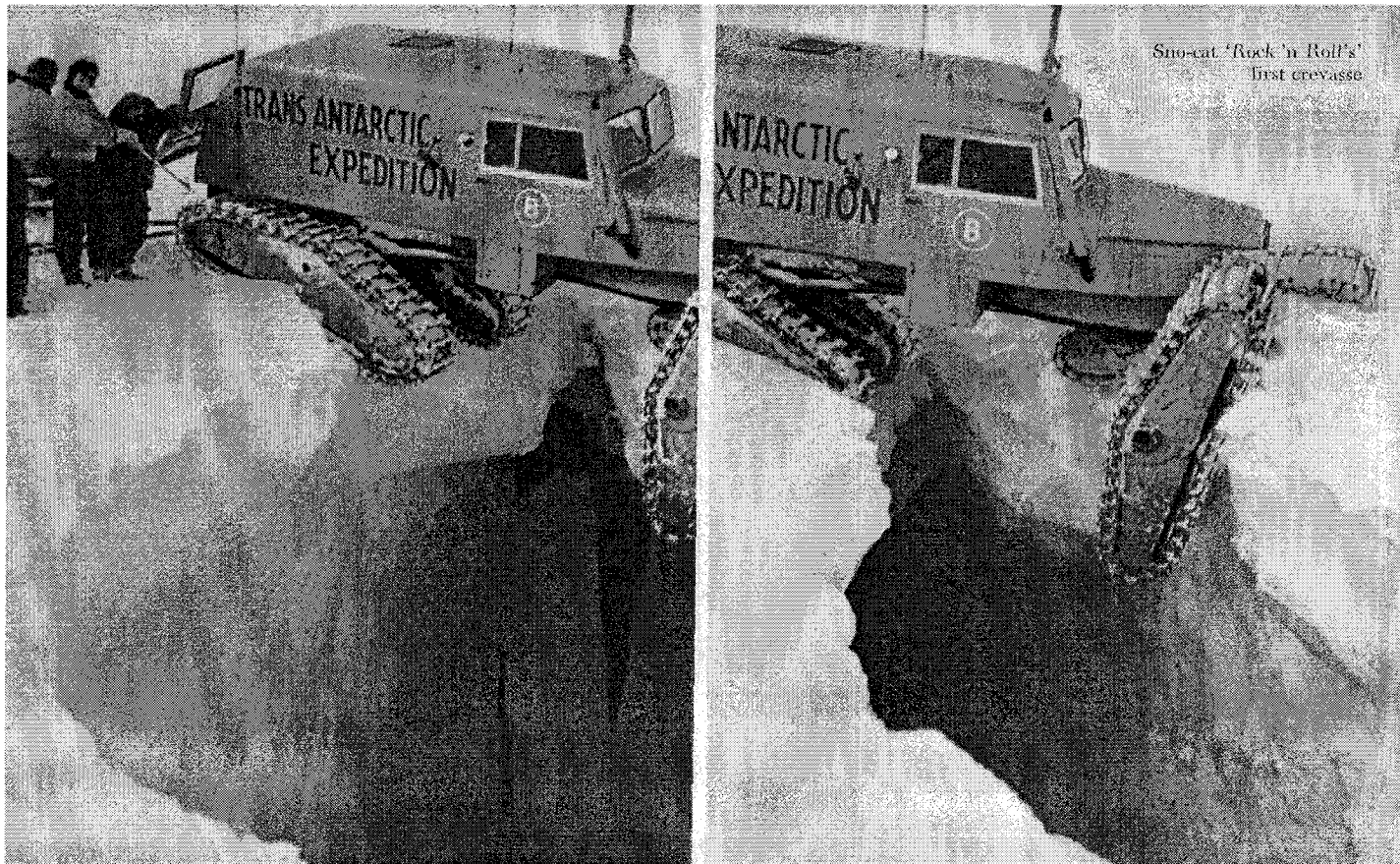


Figure 1 Inflatable Rover Engineering Model

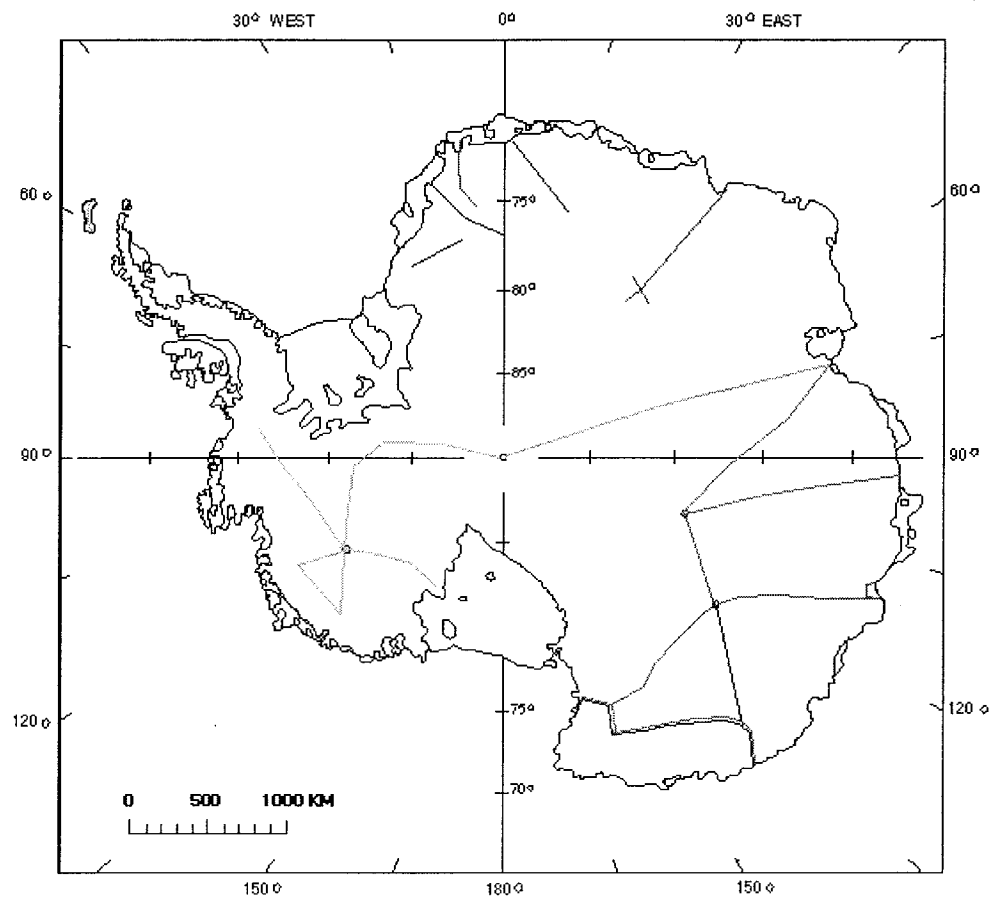
Rover wheels are 1.5 m diameter. The proposed vehicle would probably have smaller wheels for stability in winds. JPL staff shown for scale; all scenes are in California where the trafficability of the rover was examined.



THE INFLATABLE ROVER DRIVES ON ALL TERRAINS



Snowcat breaking snow bridge, TAE (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958).



ITASE

International Trans Antarctic
Scientific Expedition (ITASE)
planned traverses, starting in 1999-
2000 field season

